

elevation in section 12, T. 6 N., R. 4 W. on the Capell Valley U.S.G.S. map;

(6) Then east-southeast in a straight line approximately 1.1 miles to the point where an unnamed tributary stream enters Milliken Creek, immediately south of the Milliken Reservoir in section 7, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(7) Then following the unnamed stream east-northeast approximately 0.5 miles to its source;

(8) Then northeast in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles, through the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1846 feet elevation, to the 1600 foot contour line in the eastern portion of section 8, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(9) Then following the 1600 foot contour line generally north and west for approximately 10 miles, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between sections 12 and 13, T. 7 N., R. 4 W. on the Yountville U.S.G.S. map;

(10) Then following the section boundary line west approximately 1.1 miles to the intersection with an unnamed, unimproved road;

(11) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2114 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(12) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2023 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(13) Then southwest in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to Haystack (peak), the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-320, 57 FR 2681, Jan. 22, 1992]

#### § 9.141 Escondido Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Escondido Valley."

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the "Escondido Valley" viticultural area is 1 U.S.G.S. (scale 1:250,000) map. It is titled Fort Stockton, Texas, 1954 (revised 1973).

(c) *Boundary.* The Escondido Valley viticultural area is located in Pecos County, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Route 10 (I-10) and an intermittent stream approximately

18 miles east of the city of Fort Stockton (standard reference GE3317 on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map);

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows I-10 in an easterly direction approximately 9 miles until a southbound trail diverges from I-10 just past the point where it intersects horizontal grid line 2 of square GE on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(3) The boundary then follows the trail in a generally southeasterly direction about 5 miles until it intersects the 3000 foot contour line;

(4) The boundary follows the 3000 foot contour line in a generally westerly direction approximately 17 miles;

(5) The boundary continues to follow the 3000 foot contour line as it turns sharply northwest, but diverges from the contour line when the contour line turns south again;

(6) From the point where it diverges from the contour line, the boundary follows a straight north-northwesterly line as it returns to the beginning point at I-10.

[ATF-322, 57 FR 20761, May 15, 1992]

#### § 9.143 Spring Mountain District.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Spring Mountain District."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Spring Mountain District viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical maps of the 1:24000 scale. They are titled:

(1) "Kenwood, Calif.," 1954 (photorevised 1980).

(2) "Rutherford, Calif.," 1951 (photorevised 1968).

(3) "St. Helena, Calif.," 1960 (photorevised 1980).

(4) "Calistoga, Calif.," 1958 (photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundary.* The Spring Mountain District viticultural area is located in Napa County, California, within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Calistoga quadrangle map at the Napa-Sonoma county line at the boundary line between sections 18 and 19 in T8N/R6W.

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(2) Then east along the boundary line between sections 18 and 19 for approximately 3/4 of a mile to its intersection with Ritchie Creek at the boundary line between sections 17 and 20.

(3) Then northeast along Ritchie Creek approximately 2 miles, to the 400 foot contour line in the northeast corner in section 16 of T8N/R6W.

(4) Then along the 400 foot contour line in a northeast then generally southeast direction, through the St. Helena and Rutherford quadrangle maps, approximately 9 miles, past the town of St. Helena to the point where it intersects Sulphur Creek in Sulphur Canyon, in the northwest corner of section 2 in T7N/R6W.

(5) Then west along Sulfur Creek (onto the Kenwood quadrangle map) and south to the point where it first divides into two intermittent streams in section 3 in T7N/R6W.

(6) Then south along the intermittent stream approximately 1.5 miles to the point where it intersects the 2,360 foot contour line in section 10 in T7N/R6W.

(7) Then southwest in a straight line, approximately .10 mile, to the unnamed peak (elevation 2600 feet) at the boundary line between Napa and Sonoma Counties.

(8) Then in a generally northwest direction along the Napa-Sonoma county line, through sections 10, 9, 4, 5, 32, 33, 32, 29, 20, and 19, to the beginning point on the Calistoga quadrangle map at the boundary between sections 18 and 19 in T8N/R6W.

[T.D. ATF-341, 58 FR 28350, May 13, 1993]

### § 9.144 Texas High Plains.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Texas High Plains.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Texas High Plains viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:250,000 scale. They are titled:

(1) “Clovis, New Mexico; Texas” 1954, revised 1973.

(2) “Brownfield, Texas; New Mexico” 1954, revised 1973.

(3) “Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas” 1954, revised 1973.

(4) “Plainview, Texas” 1954, revised 1974.

(5) “Lubbock, Texas” 1954, revised 1975.

(6) “Big Spring, Texas” 1954, revised 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Texas High Plains viticultural area is located in Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Parmer, Randall, Swisher, Terry and Yoakum Counties, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas, map at the intersection of the Texas-New Mexico border and U.S. Route 180 east of Hobbs, New Mexico;

(2) The boundary follows U.S. Route 180 east through Seminole, Texas and onto the Big Spring, Texas, U.S.G.S. map where it intersects with the 3,000 foot contour line in the town of Lamesa, Texas;

(3) The boundary then follows the 3,000 foot contour line in a generally northeasterly direction across the U.S.G.S. maps of Big Spring and Lubbock, Texas;

(4) The boundary continues along the 3,000 foot contour line onto the map of Plainview, Texas, where it follows a generally northwesterly direction until it intersects with State Highway 217 approximately 12 miles east of Canyon, Texas;

(5) The boundary then follows State Highway 217 west to Canyon, Texas, leaves State Highway 217 and proceeds in a straight line in a northwesterly direction until it intersects with U.S. Route 60, still within Canyon, Texas;

(6) The boundary then follows U.S. Route 60 in a southwesterly direction onto the U.S.G.S. map of Clovis, New Mexico; Texas, where it intersects the Texas-New Mexico border;

(7) The boundary then follows the Texas-New Mexico border south, across the U.S.G.S. map of Brownfield, Texas; New Mexico, to the beginning point on the Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas, U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-336, 58 FR 11967, Mar. 2, 1993]

### § 9.145 Dunnigan Hills.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Dunnigan Hills.”